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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

May Vindicate Von Falkenhayn

PURE surmise though it is, nevertheless it is interesting to speculate as to how much truth there is in the Amsterdam story that the important German headquarters conference, now in progress, may result in a determination to make a strategic sacrifice on one or both fighting fronts. On the western front, there is little chance of a material slackening of German effort, unless perhaps the Verdun forces be still further weakened. On the eastern front—and that seems more likely—there may be such a withdrawal as will vindicate the theory of the discredited Von Falkenhayn who, it is understood, counselled that course as the only practical strategy possible for Germany.

Wonder where the crown prince is? He hasn't been killed for several weeks now.

Humiliating

BECAUSE of the platform on which he triumphed, Southern men will feel a sense of shame that Hugh M. Dorsey, who has been nominated for Governor by Georgia Democrats. In his appeal for votes, the man who prosecuted Leo M. Frank declared that Jewish sentiment "in the Frank case and in every criminal case in which a Hebrew is the defendant, has demonstrated the fact that the successful prosecution of a Hebrew is regarded by the members of that race as a persecution."

No man familiar with the enforcement of the criminal laws in this country but knows that statement of Dorsey's to be false. No one who knows the better-class Jew fails to understand and appreciate his essential and habitual respect for law. It is humiliating that in a Southern State, which owes much to the Jew's courage, enterprise and talent and some of whose earliest settlers were of that race, a campaign so conducted has won success.

From to-day on, if you don't get an individual drinking cup, look for the hot water.

Efficient Militia or Compulsory Service

OUR correspondent, who pleads the cause of the individual militiaman as opposed to that of the National Guard, loses sight of the broad principle on which is based our anxiety for the welfare of the National Guard. This principle is, in brief, that an efficient, well-trained and fully recruited National Guard is the country's only alternative to compulsory military service. Hard cases have resulted from the country's present necessities, and will continue to result, but they form infinitely the lesser of two evils, as compared with the conscription of every man of military age.

In accordance with this principle, it is essential that every incentive to enlistment and re-enlistment in the National Guard should be avoided. It is for that reason that The Times-Dispatch has urged, and continues to urge, that the incentive of active service on the border be given all the commands that have spent months of waiting in mobilization camps.

Few realized Richmond's many advantages until a visitor came here and pointed them out.

Broad Street Residents' Just Complaint

RESIDENTS of lower Broad Street undoubtedly have just cause to protest against the installation of glaring ornamental lights in the street in front of their homes. Broad Street from, say, Twelfth westward is a business and commercial thoroughfare. It is thronged with vehicular and pedestrian traffic throughout the early part of the night, and the interest of the general public, as well as of the merchants, demands that it be brilliantly lighted.

Lower down, and particularly in the section between Twenty-third and Chamberlayne Park, conditions are entirely different. Broad Street there is as much a residential street as Monument Avenue, and there is no more reason to flood its sidewalks and the porches and front rooms of its residences with a blaze of artificial light than there would be to illuminate the streets and avenues of the West End. There are many localities in Richmond badly in need of light enough to safeguard the public. Why the Administrative Board defers this much-needed improvement, in order to throw a blaze of light on a section that doesn't need it and doesn't want it, is one of the enigmas of municipal management.

According to the Board of Citizens Association, Richmond's business are glad to use the Southampton Bridge, but are not so strong for helping to keep it in repair.

No Trouble With Street Car Company

FOR the sake of good harmony, it is to be hoped that the daily fiery relations between the city and the Virginia Railway and Power Co., Inc., will be allowed to pass. Since the Court has ruled in favor of the city's properties, are not the citizens, either as a result of the city's policy or of the company's resolution, at the city's attitude. Undoubtedly, the company could remain strictly within its rights and yet deprive the citizens of many conveniences heretofore enjoyed; undoubtedly also, the city could make the operation of its franchises unprofitable for the company.

In either case, the company would not

suffer materially, and the city's representatives—in Council or Administrative Board—would gain nothing. But the public, in the language of the street, would be the goat. Richmond has long had the reputation of possessing an unusually good street car service. This reputation has been attained not only by the city's insistence on the company's performance of its duties, but, in large measure, to the co-operative attitude maintained by the company. The public doesn't want any unnecessary trouble with the street car company, and the city's representatives must see that none results from any unreasonable action on their part.

One way of preventing crimes plotted by "Eight and Broad looters" would be to break up the loafing at Eighth and Broad, and all the other points on Broad Street where gangs of young men congregate and annoy passers-by.

Greece Halts the Advance

DESPITE the progress of affairs in Greece, the selection of a new Premier declared favorable to the allied cause and the suggestion that Venizelos will be included as Minister of War in the new Cabinet, there are indications that everything is not quite as the allies would have it. They are distrustful and a bit uncertain.

Observe, for example, the halt in the offensive from Saloniki. A day or two ago a British thrust carried across the Struma and French forces displayed marked activity. Half a dozen villages and a good many square miles of territory were wrested from the Bulgarians. The Serbians were pushing forward and the Italians from Albania were reported on the move. There was indication an advance along the whole line was in progress.

Now activity ceases, save at widely scattered points. The British have withdrawn to their old positions across the Struma. What appeared to be a general offensive is reduced to the proportions of a mere reconnaissance in force—and in no very great force, either.

If these things were happening eighteen months ago, the world would conclude there was disagreement among the allies as to the division of the prospective spoils. Russia and Britain, perhaps, would be debating the fate of Constantinople, and Italy and Serbia quarreling over some section of the Adriatic coast. Perhaps France would be holding back for assurances of Mediterranean hegemony. There is no suggestion of such divisions at this time. The allies have reconciled their differences and composed their conflicting ambitions. They have a clear understanding, it is manifest, of just what divisions, readjustments and redistributions will follow a peace concluded on their terms.

So that we are forced to seek another explanation of the inactivity in the Balkans. Unless the world has been deceived woefully, the allies have enough troops, guns and munitions on the Saloniki front to take the offensive when they will, and the Teuto-Bulgarian invasion of Dobruja would seem, in the absence of controlling reason, to render a diversion imperative. That controlling reason is present, and it is Greece.

France, Britain, Russia, Italy and the lesser allies want certainty to replace uncertainty before they advance through Macedonia against Serbia and Bulgaria. Naturally enough, they do not care to take the risk of a Grecian onslaught on their rear while such weighty business beckons them forward. A hostile Greece, even though it paid with its national existence for its boldness, might descend on Saloniki and destroy the allied lines of communication. That would plunge the Balkan campaign into disaster.

Such Grecian hostility and folly are improbable, but they are not impossible, and the allies are taking no unnecessary chances. If Greece comes into the war now it will obtain a relatively small price for its sacrifices, and, though Greece in all likelihood will enter it will be reluctantly. The reluctance is evident. King Constantine is distrustful and Grecian sentiment notoriously is an uncertain quantity. Therefore the delay.

Lady Eglantine, the world's champion hen, is dead. She laid 315 eggs in one year, and never crowed once.

Another Mathematical Lapse

ACCORDING to our mathematically inclined contemporary, the Evening Journal, Democratic leaders are guilty of a fallacy "in the premise that the 1912 vote for the President represents permanent Democratic strength." The esteemed Journal informs us that "this is a palpable blunder," and goes on to explain that Wilson four years ago profited largely by the ballots of various brands of dissatisfied Republicans.

Of course, there were such Republicans, but many Democrats voted for Roosevelt and a few for Taft. As for the statement that the vote cast for Wilson in 1912 was greater than the permanent or normal Democratic strength, that will be news to most students of political statistics.

As a matter of fact, the vote Wilson received in 1912 was less by over 100,000 than the vote Bryan received in 1908, while in 1912 the total popular vote for all candidates was nearly 200,000 greater than in 1908. It is clear Wilson lost more Democratic votes than he gained Republican votes, as was to have been expected, when the opposition party split. Republicans, for the most part, liked either Roosevelt or Taft, and some Democrats found one or the other nearer to their hearts' desire than the candidate of their own party.

The Evening Journal should do a little common or garden reading. When it discovered the other day that "to declare" meant "to put into operation," they were tempted to suggest a dictionary; now we urge the compiling of the World Almanac, or of some similar manual of things that were.

Any woman who has determination and endurance enough to wear a sweater trimmed with fur and walk up and down in the hot September sun may be entitled to a vote. But she doesn't need it; her life is full enough.

If King Constantine doesn't throw his lot in with the allies soon, the Greeks will receive the ceremony of ostracism for his benefit; only they will not be apt to cast anything as harmless as an ostracism.

Brooklyn has bought two of Montreal's baseball stars. There was a chance for the President to apply the repeal clause to British products.

Now that the Blues have saddles, spurs, curly combs and horseshoes, they are almost cavalry. They need only one thing—horses.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Your Own Town.
This old town's your own town—Just remember that;
No more brick-and-stone town,
Hill and vale and flat,
Here your fathers builded,
Long, full long, ago,
And each vista's glided
By love's radiant glow.
This old town's your own town—Yours to have and hold;
This, the loved and known town,
Memories enfold,
Though new skies seem clearer,
Wealth for love alone,
No town can be dearer
Than this town—your own.

The Psalmist Says:
Not all women are vain, but most of those who have least cause to be suffer from that affliction.

Shakespeare Day by Day.
For the faithful swain:
"Then let me go, and hinder not my course,
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step,
Till the last step have brought me to my love."
—Two Gentlemen of Verona, II, 7.
For the sycophant:
"Oh! how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!
There is, betwixt that smile we would aspire to,
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have,
And when he falls he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again!"
—King Henry VIII, III, 2.

Not in His Line.
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors! There is, betwixt that smile we would aspire to, That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin, More pangs and fears than wars or women have, And when he falls he falls like Lucifer, Never to hope again!"
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For the stubborn:
"If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion."
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Where the Shoe Pinched.
"I see by the papers," remarked the man from back home, "that some of your critics are attacking your record as a statesman."
"That doesn't disturb me," replied Congressman Hammatt, "When they begin to attack my record as a politician I may begin to feel worried."

Taught by Experience.
He—Do you think one should be content to let well enough alone?
She—Formerly I doubted that saying, but since I married you I have been converted to a belief in its perfect wisdom.

Plattering.
Quinqueus his enormous popularity with his patients?
"This ability," replied one of his admirers, "does it occur to you that the future of the humble individuals who compose this body is dependent on your consideration, as well as the future of the National Guard? Your suggestion that they be rewarded with a trip to Texas as payment for their services is open to the serious consideration of the National Guard. They might enjoy such a pleasant little outing, yet have businesses and professions and schools from which they have already been absent too long, and for apparently no reason. If a trip long to be given them as a reward, at least make some provision allowing those who have serious business to stay at home."

Pleased at Last.
"Did that cornet player who lived next door to you ever perform to your satisfaction?"
"Yes, indeed. He died last week."

Reason for Jubilation.
"Did you enjoy your first day at school?" asked the friend of the family.
"You bet I did!" responded the small boy.
"The principal fell down in the yard and spinned his arm and our teacher had such a toothache she couldn't talk."

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.
Every seat in the car was occupied when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect fares, the conductor noticed a man who he thought was asleep.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor.
"I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.
"Not asleep?" replied the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"
"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I hate to see women standing!"—Liverpool Post.

Just Her Way.
She was lovely as a fly.
She was anything but silly.
She was just as sweet and nice as she could be;
But to please her friends she wouldn't.
For to save her life she couldn't. [See.
Keep from flirting with each man she chanced to.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

The Three Busiest Germs.

The German medical men, who know what they are talking about, tell us that the great majority of civilized human beings become infected with tuberculosis in infancy or childhood, but only a few of us succumb to the infection later in life. In the child the infection is sealed up in the lymph nodes deep in the chest, behind the bronchial tubes, or deep in the abdomen behind the intestines, latent, but capable of being awakened and made active under conditions, such as bad air, too close confinement to the house, absence of sunshine, inadequate food. At least 90 per cent of autopsies, no matter what the cause of death, show positive evidence of such infection. Hence the chances are that practically all of us have the tuberculosis germ, even though we consider ourselves perfectly well.

The colon bacillus is a natural inhabitant of the intestinal canal of man and many animals. Ordinarily it seems to be harmless, but under certain conditions it flares up and produces serious trouble, such as appendicitis, gallstones, ulcer of the bowel, cystitis, peritonitis. Some of the conditions which, in our opinion, excite the colon bacillus into violence are excessive meat eating, the abuse of "rice pills" and other cathartics, eating when not hungry and taking alcoholic beverages to stimulate the appetite. This is necessarily a matter of opinion, as is the matter of the predisposing causes of tuberculosis. Besides the diseases mentioned, the colon bacillus, when on the warpath, has much to do with the production of that many-faceted condition called auto-intoxication, the part of the colon bacillus being the manufacture of the toxins.

Almost every age-dweller, every occupant of an artificially heated and hence more or less unventilated house, harbors the pneumococcus in his mouth, and in about one out of every five persons the pneumococcus is virulent, capable of producing in another individual "colds," sore throats, tonsillitis, quinsy, bronchitis, meningitis and the like. Again it is a matter of opinion why one out of five pneumococcus carriers is a menace to his friends and associates. Our opinion is that one out of every five individuals, taking them by and large, has selected the virulent pneumococcus, diseased tonsils or chronic nasal catarrh, as people insist upon calling it, and lives under particularly unhygienic conditions as regards clothing, bathing, heating and ventilation.

Health is largely a question of so living that your three favorite lines of microbes won't catch you with your defenses down. Narrowing the problem down to the simplest rules, we should say the way to live is like this:
First. Don't try to be good and warm, but keep cool and well.
Second. Don't eat all you can, but get along with the smallest possible quantity of food that will maintain your normal weight.

Queries and Answers.
Third. Wounds—(1) What causes thread worms in children? (2) Are they visible to the

eye? (3) Is it hard to get rid of them? (4) Please suggest treatment.

Answer—(1) Infection, by swallowing the invisible eggs from a previous case on food, in water or on dirty fingers. They are so common in communities is pretty well polluted with them. (2) They are visible as little, white, living worms, perhaps one-fourth of an inch long, resembling a piece of white thread. (3) Persists and prolonged treatment is necessary. (4) It requires medical supervision. One harmless palliative is quassa. Boil an ounce in a quart of water and inject an ounce or two in the bowels every day, to be retained. Externally, 2 per cent ammoniated mercury ointment may be applied for the itching. One harmless internal remedy is oil of American wormseed, five drops to a child, on sugar, on empty stomach, in two or three hours by a tablespoonful of aromatic syrup of rhubarb. This may be repeated twice a week for several times.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 15, 1866.)

Six men were fined \$50 each in the Hustings Court of Magistrates yesterday for selling liquor without license. The magistrates are determined that this illegal traffic in the ardent shall be put down. Dr. Cabell and Taylor, of the Health Board, reported to Judge Crump last evening that six new cases of cholera have appeared within the twenty-four hours ending at 4 P. M. The disease is at least not on the increase. William H. Smoot, residing near the pits in Henrico County, died yesterday before breakfast from cholera, the fourth number of cases in the county near to Richmond.

A letter from Rev. Dr. Moore, who is touring Europe, says he will start home from Bremen on September 20. The late James T. Weisiger, of Manchester, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon with Masonic honors by Manchester Lodge, No. 14, of which he was a faithful and active member. General Terry, late commandant of the Virginia military district, left New Haven day before yesterday to assume command of his new district. His headquarters will be at St. Paul, Minn. Joy go with him!

The presidential touring party arrived at Pittsburgh at 8 P. M. yesterday, and if too many are not made in Pennsylvania, will reach Washington tomorrow morning. There are no cable dispatches in this morning's paper. A violent storm off the Newfoundlands coast has delayed all Atlantic cable businesses.

There was another disturbance in Petersburg yesterday between white and blacks. Troubles of this kind are becoming entirely too frequent in this city and the whole of Virginia. The people over there know somebody is going to be hurt.

Toronto dispatch says Canadian papers are urging that the United States Government should be responsible for the Fenian troubles that have beset Canada, and they demand that England shall declare war on the United States if the Fenians are not speedily repressed.

John C. Baker was yesterday appointed notary public for the city of Norfolk. The rental charges for the Astor House, in New York, have advanced by the owners. They now demand \$50,000 per year for the property.

The Voice of the People

Would Release Troops in Camp.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Referring to your editorial of today, entitled "Border Service for the Citizens," does it occur to you that the future of the humble individuals who compose this body is dependent on your consideration, as well as the future of the National Guard? Your suggestion that they be rewarded with a trip to Texas as payment for their services is open to the serious consideration of the National Guard. They might enjoy such a pleasant little outing, yet have businesses and professions and schools from which they have already been absent too long, and for apparently no reason. If a trip long to be given them as a reward, at least make some provision allowing those who have serious business to stay at home."

You are correct in your statement of the way the men who stayed at home feel about it—if they will take the trouble to find out how many re-enlistments there are at Camp Stuart. For instance, your view will be confirmed. But the injury is irreparable now; they are not needed on the border, and never were, as is shown conclusively by the fact that they have not been sent. The thing for the government to do is to let this thing drop, and let the men go, and not to expel them, as children, into a good humor by giving them a trip to the border.

Blackstone, Va., September 15. A READER.

Corrects a Misinterpretation.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Mr. C. H. Haysworth, in a letter from Nellie Parker Henson in The Times-Dispatch of August 12, in which an excerpt from the white paper, by me, is used to strengthen the white point that woman suffrage is a losing cause.

I have never felt that woman suffrage was any more of a losing cause than that of universal education. I have held, and repeatedly stated, that a large number of estimable, but elderly, women must cease to wield influence before the suffrage given to women could be of much use. Young women—young enthusiasm is needed to make this most important of political changes effective. Life insurance statistics bear me out in the belief that a certain percentage of time must elapse before the younger generation can make itself felt. It is true, but not long ago that active suffrage support needed a fact, if it is not already so, that opposition to the suffrage movement has increased. A comparison of editorial attitudes now and two years ago makes the point strikingly clear. Hazarding a guess, I expect to see women voting throughout the United States by 1919. In the meantime, I expect what I can to hasten the day, and am glad to be consistent in my action through the lifting of phrases from their context in the occasional addresses that it is my privilege to make. I am, Sir, CHAS. H. WALDEN, New York, September 7.

Queries and Answers

Stealing a Rug.
Mrs. L. F.—Dissolve one part of common glass with ten parts of warm water. Hang the rug over a tub and dip the rug into the solution. Do not get too much of the solution on the back side of it or it will soak through and show on the surface. It is best to do this out of doors, where the rug can dry quickly.

Alfalfa.
Mrs. J. K. M.—Alfalfa is a native of Asia, but has been cultivated in Europe since before the time of Christ. The Spaniards introduced it into South America, but it did not reach North America until 1847, when it was introduced into California from Chile. Since then it has become the most extensively cultivated forage crop in the United States.

To Vitalize Rubber.
J. E. M.—Parkes's method is now sometimes adopted. The caoutchouc is immersed in a mixture of thirty parts of bisulphide of carbon for one part of chloride of sulphur. It is next placed in a room heated to 70 Fahrenheit, and when all the rubber has been treated, it is only necessary to boil the material in a solution of about eighteen ounces of caustic potash to two gallons of water, the vulcanized caoutchouc being next washed to remove excess of alkali.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The boastful Newport News Times-Herald says: "Those sailors on the German ships have been stealing watermelons. We know why the ships are to be removed to Philadelphia. There are no watermelons near the coast, and the sailors are taking them home being next washed to remove excess of alkali."

The Roanoke Times observes: "It is announced that Mr. Bryan is to take a vacation. Why on earth is the chautauque season closing so early this year?" To make room for the politicians and the other stumblers.

The ever-hopeful Urbana Sentinel says: "The autumn is coming, in which you can get out your little truck, pitch and get your land in good shape before it arrives."

Richmond was wise enough to put six tickets for 25 cents and school tickets in her street car franchises. Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. Some of the old residents of the city are saying that old Richmond is a mighty good town to take lessons from.

Such H'Impudence!

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the New York World

SPRINGFIELD GETS THE DAIRY SHOW

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12. —The dairy experts of the United States Department of Agriculture here are getting all ready to betake themselves and their exhibits to the great National Dairy Show, which is to be held in Springfield, Ill., this year.

No, not Springfield, Ill., nor Springfield, Ohio, nor yet Springfield, Mo. All good towns, and centrally located. But the National Dairy Show, one of the highest and most important fairs that is held in the United States, is going way up into the corner of the map and take place at Springfield, Mass. The way this came about is an interesting incident in the great American sport of capturing conventions, together with the prestige, dollars and fun that accompany them. Through-out its existence of about a dozen years, the big dairy show has always been held in Springfield, Mass., an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease prevented it and endangered the lives of a lot of valuable cattle. The dairy-men decided to have it somewhere else this year.

That left a wide-open chance for any city with enterprise. St. Louis and Kansas City not unnaturally thought they were the only competitors worth mentioning. Both were large, rich and centrally located. They piled before the dairy-men amazing amounts of money and pledges of still more. They usually mentioned their fine hotels and ideal locations.

Then the committeemen from Springfield stepped forward. They could outbid the big Western cities, but they had one powerful argument: New England needed that show more than any other section of the country. After making it perfectly clear which one of the seven Springfield dairy men represented, the committeemen explained that agriculture in New England was undergoing a tardy and much-needed revival, and that this revival required the dairy show as a stimulus.

New England is only producing 75 per cent of what she eats, although perfectly capable of producing 100 per cent. The result of her dependence upon shipment is that it costs her work some 20 per cent more to live in New England than in the West or South. Now New England is the factory of America, and that factory requires the support of a farming industry. The dairy show is the most economical and the most profitable. It is the only one that can be held in New England and that will bring exhibits of all the latest machinery and appliances for dairymen and farming; it will bring experts from all over the State and the Federal government to preach the methods of scientific dairymen and stock raising. It will stimulate competition throughout New England. The value of such a show to a section which is struggling to hold up its agricultural industries can scarcely be overestimated.

The preparations that are going forward in Springfield indicate that the dairy show is going to meet with a record welcome. They know how to hold fairs in New England. That section is the cradle of the country fair in America. The three-county fair at Hampton, for example, is ninety-eight years old and reported as still growing.

The New England fair started away back in the old days when the farmers began holding horse races, and people began gathering to see them. And then oxen were brought to be compared and tested, and pumpkins and babies and roosters. Some one began selling a birch beer. The thirst and the dairy-men got together and the hungry. One after another the amusements and institutions that make up the modern country fair were evolved and perfected. So that New England has spent over a century learning how to hold fairs, and the people are accustomed to attending them. Springfield is well qualified to handle the biggest fair in the country.

The dairymen business is among the largest industries in the United States, and also one of the most responsible. Milk is one of the surest carriers of disease in the world, and also an indispensable item of human foods. So that in a very real sense the dairy-men have the lives of all of us in their hands. For the most part, they are working with conscientiousness and select the thoroughness to meet their ever-growing problem, and the government is helping them. The dairymen division of the Bureau of Animal Industry is one of the most extensive laboratories in Washington, occupying several floors of the new agricultural building. Here you will find whole rooms devoted to such subjects as the bacteriology of soft cheese and the chemistry of buttermilk.

Clearing House of Ideas.
The National Dairy Show is a sort of clearing house of ideas in this great industry. Improvements in the breeds of cattle, the management of dairies and in the scientific appliances of the business are here gathered and placed

on exhibition. The government has been given \$15,000 by Congress to spend at the show this year. It will spend a large part of that amount in setting up model dairy barns, silos and other buildings and appliances. It will also maintain a "demonstration herd." This will consist of a dozen cows of all sorts and breeds. The product of each of them will be carefully weighed and tested each day, so that the records will show not only the amount of milk each cow gives, but its content in cream and butter. This demonstration is intended to convince the dairymen that he must keep such a record if he wants to know what his cows are really worth to him, and which ones to keep and which to sell.

The government is also especially interested in the judging contests which will be held chiefly for the benefit of students at the agricultural colleges. If you want to be a dairymen, your first care should be to learn to judge the quality of dairy stock, and also the quality of dairy products. The promoter of a modern dairy, because of his immense overhead charge and the long shipments he is compelled to make, must be able to judge the quality of his product. Each cow that he buys is a speculation. If she turns out a good producer she returns a profit all of her life. If not, she is a loss. So judgment is a very important part of the business.

A butter-judging contest will be one of the innovations at this year's dairy show. Each of the contestants will have to taste and examine eighteen samples of butter and select the best. It will be compared with those of experts. Butter is judged on its color, flavor, the way it is salted and the way it is packed.

A more spectacular feature of the fair is the horse show. Practically every breed of horses is shown, although special attention is given to the draft and heavy breeds. Springfield has planned for numerous and elaborate amusement features. In fact, the National Dairy Show this year will be a New England country fair made good.

Long Island for Ducks.

Present indications are correct, practical and sound. The whole area of Long Island is to be turned into a huge duck farm within the next ten years. Poultry specialists claim that no place on earth is better adapted to the raising of this toothsome fowl, and duck farming has multiplied itself five times in as many years upon this small area. Eleven different varieties of ducks are being raised, and one farmer has raised 50,000 birds in the past year. The ducks are chiefly hatched by incubation, and are ready for market in eleven weeks. It is claimed that the food and care of these birds cost 8 cents per bird. With 25 cents a pound as the average price for duck in the New York market it is easy to see that duck raising is profitable.

Millions of Military Age.

There are 23,000,000 men of military age in the United States, according to a recent announcement